

ITALY'S RULERS SLAIN

King Humbert Falls by the Hand of an Assassin.

HEART PIERCED BY A BULLET

Shot Three Times and Expires in a Few Minutes.

TRAGEDY OCCURS AT MONZA

Monarch Had Been Attending a Distribution of Prizes at a Gymnastic Exhibition—Had Just Entered His Carriage When the Murderer Fired—Assassin Arrested, But With Difficulty Preserved From the Vengeance of the Angry Populace—Gave the Name of Angelo Bressi, of Prato, in Tuscany—Cabinet Summoned When the News Reached Rome—Ministers to Leave for the Scene of the Crime Immediately—Prince and Princess of Naples in the Levant on a Yachting Cruise.

LONDON, July 29.—A despatch from Rome to the Reuter Telegram Company states that King Humbert was shot Sunday evening at Monza by a man named Angelo Bressi de Prato, and that he died a few minutes later.

King Humbert had been attending a distribution of prizes in connection with a gymnastic competition, and had just entered a carriage with his aide-de-camp amid the cheers of the crowd, when he was struck by three revolver shots fired in quick succession, one of which pierced the heart of His Majesty, who fell back and expired in a few minutes.

The assassin was immediately arrested, but was with difficulty saved from the populace. He gave the name of Angelo Bressi, describing himself as of Prato, in Tuscany.

ROME, July 29.—The news of the assassination did not arrive here until after midnight. Premier Saraceni immediately summoned a meeting of the Cabinet. The Ministers will start at the earliest possible moment for Monza.

The Prince and Princess of Naples are on board the Yela yachting in the Levant. Umberto I. Reniero Carlo Emanuele Giovanni Maria Ferdinando Eugenio is the eldest son of Victor Emmanuel II by his wife, Adelaide, a rich duchess of Austria, and was born at Turin on March 14, 1858.

During his father's lifetime he bore the title of Prince of Piedmont. Though only fifteen years of age, he took part in the campaign of 1859 that resulted in the annexation of Lombardy to Italy. In the next war with Austria, in 1866, he was in command of a division under General Cadorna, and showed desperate courage in the defeat of the Italians at Custoza.

He was married April 22, 1888, to his first cousin, Princess Margherita, daughter of the Duke of Genoa. The marriage was one of political convenience. The house of Savoy was in bad odor with the other Catholic reigning houses of Europe, owing to the turning out of the various Bourbon families from Italy, and it was impossible to find a bride for the Italian crown prince among them.

Though there have been frequent hints that Humbert was not always been faithful to his marriage vows, he and his Queen have always observed the proprieties and have seemed to be on good terms. They have had only one child, Vittorio Emanuele, Prince of Naples, who now succeeds to the throne as Victor Emmanuel. During his father's lifetime Humbert's reputation was not very good. Stories were afloat of his excesses and extravagance, and he did not enjoy personal popularity. While his father lay dying it was declared in Rome that Victor Emmanuel would have no successor, and violence of some kind was expected.

On the King's death, however, Umberto I was proclaimed at once. He immediately presented himself to the troops quartered at Rome, received their oath of allegiance, and then rode on horseback, unprotected and unarmed through the city. One of his first acts was to declare that he took upon himself his father's debts, which are believed to have amounted to 20,000,000 or 25,000,000 francs.

Constantly throughout his reign he has tried to make the royal family as little burdensome as possible to the people, and a good part of his civil list has been applied to public purposes. Though never as popular as his beautiful Queen, he had won the esteem and affection of the more orderly portion of his people. From the beginning he was obliged to take a greater personal share in the Government than is customary in constitutional governments, and there is no doubt that Italy's part in the triple alliance is as much the work of King Humbert as of any of his Ministers.

The last attempt upon the life of King Humbert was made on the afternoon of April 22, 1897. The King was proceeding to the Campaccio race-track when a man approached the carriage on the pretext of presenting a petition to the King. As he reached the carriage door with a scroll in one hand he drew a dagger with the other and lunged at Humbert. The King parried the blow and the assassin, who proved to be Pietro Acciariti, an insane young blacksmith, was arrested by the royal escort. The King then went on to

the races as if nothing had occurred, and received an ovation.

On November 17, 1878, an attempt was made to assassinate the King in Naples. He and the Queen were entering the city in state and a number of trade organizations were drawn up in line to receive him.

Since the Milan riots of 1888, in which the Anarchists and the clericals took advantage of the discontent arising from a scarcity of bread to incite the mob to violence, and which were put down with great severity by the army, the King has ruled with ultra constitutional power. The obstructionist tactics by the Radicals in Parliament prevented the passing of an act of indemnification for the suspension of the Constitution and brought about a fall of the Ministers who had helped the King. Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples, who now succeeds as King of Italy, is thirty-one years old, having been born November 11, 1865. He was married four years ago to the Princess Helena, of Montenegro, who is twenty-seven years old. They have no children. The Prince of Naples is very small of stature, has kept to himself a good deal, and is by no means popular. If anything should happen to him the crown of Italy would go to his cousin, Emmanuel, Duke of Aosta, who is married to the Duke of Orleans sister, and who is a son of the late Emperor, Duke of Aosta, who was for a short time King of Spain. The Duke has a son and three brothers, the Count of Turin, the Duke of Abruzzi, now somewhere in the Arctic regions, and the Count of Salerni.

A EULOGY OF HUMBERT.

Italian Consular Official Weeps When He Hears the News.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Giovanni Branchi, Consul General of Italy here, was at Bath Beach when the news arrived. First Vice Consul Pratt was also away. Gustavo Tosti, the Second Vice Consul, was at his home, 37 East Fifth Street. He had not heard the news until a reporter took it to him. He burst into tears.

"It is almost impossible to believe it," said he. "I know that the consulate has received no official news about it. I can not conceive how anyone could have killed King Humbert. He was the wisest, brightest, and best statesman, and the kindest, gentlest, and best ruler that Italy had ever had. He had no fear of Anarchists and did not live in the eternal dread of them that all the other Continental monarchs do."

Mr. Tosti would not speak further about the assassination. He walked up and down the floor, wringing his hands and crying bitterly. He refused to see the reporter, but called later, sending word out by the servant that he was prostrated at the news. The local Italian papers were out tonight with extras, some of them in red ink, announcing the news.

NEWS OF HUMBERT'S DEATH.

Messages of Condolence Will Probably Be Sent Today.

The news of King Humbert's assassination was received here so late last night that it was impossible to get expressions from Government officials. Today the Secretary of State will, with authority of the President, send a message of condolence in Mr. McKinley's name to the Italian Government, and there will be other appropriate observances, to be determined in accordance with the prescribed forms of international etiquette.

General Draper, the United States Ambassador to Italy, is in this country on leave of absence, and the duties which the United States will be called on to perform at Rome in connection with King Humbert's funeral will be entrusted to Mr. Lewis M. McKim, the American Charge d'Affaires there. Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, who is credited in the diplomatic list for Italy with being in Washington, has not been here for a long time.

At the Metropolitan Club it was said that Signor di Novoli, the Charge d'Affaires of Italy, had not been here lately and that he was supposed to have removed the office of the Embassy to some Northern summer resort.

No official notice of the assassination was received at the White House last night.

THE FIESTA A FAILURE.

Philippine Show Little Enthusiasm Over the Celebration.

MANILA, July 29.—The fiesta in celebration of the amnesty proclamation, which began yesterday under inauspicious conditions, brightened up slightly this afternoon. There were processions, in which were allegorical floats and decorated carriages and bicycles. Several American bands and some of the cavalry took part. This evening there was an illumination of the city. Some of the arches were quite pretty. A few attempts to raise pictures of President McKinley and Aguinaldo entwined with flags were quietly suppressed. It must be said, however, that the city was not enthusiastic. The feeling was constrained and it is the general opinion that the celebration was premature. Yesterday's favor was most unfortunate, but it was unavoidable. The authorities say that Senator Paterno, the originator of the fête, is playing a two-faced game. They declare that he is receiving peaceful natives and advocating under the amnesty cloak the old Filipino scheme of independence under the protection of the United States.

Just before the meeting yesterday of the Philippine Commission that body learned that it was intended to deliver inflammatory speeches and that the gathering would practically constitute an insurrectionary demonstration. Under the circumstances they cancelled their acceptance of the invitation to be present. This was only an hour before the time set for the banquet. Those present applauded heartily. The banquet proceeded uneventfully, but it fulfilled the hopes of neither the Americans nor the Filipinos.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Arrived: Massad, Rotterdam. Arrived at La Breaque, from New York, at Havre.

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co.

Delightful trips daily at 6:30 p. m. to Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Ocean View. For schedule see page 7.

New Plastering Laths, \$2.75 per 1,000, of white pine. Frank Libbey & Co.

CHINA'S BLOODY RECORD

Wholesale Massacre of Native Christians Reported.

Li Ping Heng, ex-Governor of Shantung, the Principal Offender—His Conduct Generally Execrated, as He Has Hitherto Posed as Pro-Foreign—Residents of Shanghai in Fear of an Outbreak—Yangtze Region Regarded as Uncertain—Hostile Preparations Being Made by the Viceroy—Li Hung Chang's Trip to Peking Still Delayed—Not Certain That He Will Go.

LONDON, July 29.—There is little news from China except reports of massacres of native Christians on such a scale as to excite some surprise at the success of the Christian propaganda among the Chinese. With these victims several foreigners have fallen.

The conduct of Li Ping Heng, ex-Governor of Shantung and Imperial Commissioner, is especially reprobated. He had hitherto posed formally as loyal to Europeans, though he was never supposed to entertain affection for them. His massacre of Christians, however, is only reported from Shanghai, and there is nothing to confirm it.

It is stated that differences of opinion have arisen between the consuls and the municipality of Shanghai respecting the defence of the city. There is clearly a scare in some quarters, which in others is regarded as unjustifiable. The "Telegraph" correspondent, in a despatch dated July 29, describes the situation thus:

"Beyond question the Yangtze Viceroy is hurrying military preparations, ostensibly against the rebel Emperor and the secret societies, but really against the foreigners. Admiral Seymour's position is a most difficult one. He knows of all these preparations, but cannot move so long as the agreement with the Viceroy holds good."

"I am assured by a foreigner in Chinese employ that the soldiers in the Yangtze forts are burning for a fight. Suppose a French or other warship goes up the river and the forts fire on it. The whole Yangtze valley will be in a blaze. The Viceroy may determine to keep the peace, but their control of the generals is imperfect. The general commanding at the forts feels that if he allows a war ship to pass it will be he and not the Viceroy who will be decapitated."

"Admiral Seymour's large naval force remains at Shanghai, but the position, with no troops available, is considered precarious."

The latest explanation of Li Hung Chang's continuance at Shanghai is that the intense heat prevents his traveling, but it is said that he will go north soon. He is still reported as being very anxious for Consul Warren and Admiral Seymour to visit him, but both refuse to do so. He is represented as being much gratified by the amicable attitude of the United States.

A despatch to the "Times" from Shanghai, dated July 28, ascribes to a member of Li Hung Chang's suite a statement that the Viceroy has received urgent renewals of the summons to the capital. It is added that he will probably proceed slowly as far as Yangchow on the Grand Canal, when his preparations are complete, there to await developments, but if the foreign Ministers have been killed he intends to return home to Anhui.

It is further stated that Li Hung Chang's memorial urging that the Ministers be escorted to Tientsin has brought a reply that the throne considers this course undesirable pending the negotiations with the powers which Li Hung Chang has been ordered to undertake. The correspondent adds that these are native reports, and, though supported by documents, they are more interesting than reliable.

The "Times" also reports that the consular body at Shanghai met Sunday and resolved that the situation necessitates the precaution of having a military force at Shanghai; and it was decided to communicate with their respective Governments in that sense. The form that the recommendation will take will be decided at a further meeting to be held Monday.

Native officials at Shanghai have received intelligence that a recent edict deprived Liu Kun Yi of his rank of guardian to the heir apparent and ordered him to Peking for an audience.

According to the "Times" Shanghai correspondent Li Ping Heng, who started north at the beginning of July, has advanced rapidly toward Peking. Lu Chuan Lin, Governor of Kiangsu, with a considerable force of well armed troops, is reported to have left Yangchow to follow Li Ping Heng's route. The correspondent adds that the arrival in the north of these violently anti-foreign officials must seriously affect the situation. The same correspondent reports an anti-Christian outbreak in Chekiang, caused by newly enrolled train-bands. It is stated that nine missionaries have been killed, some of them belonging to the Christian Church.

SLAYING NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

Li Ping Heng's Forces Moving North, Murdering as They Go.

SHANGHAI, July 29.—Li Ping Heng, the anti-foreign Imperial Commissioner, is going north. It is officially reported that his forces have destroyed the Catholic mission at Chubihao and murdered two French missionaries and more than a thousand native Christians.

Mr. Morgan, a missionary at Shifu, reports that the native missionaries are being murdered at Shansi. Five more foreigners have been killed.

MASSACRE BY THOUSANDS.

Tokyo Hears of Wholesale Slaughter of Christians in China.

TOKYO, July 29.—Accounts received here of the massacre of native Christians in China place the number at many thousands. The Boxers slew 3,000, besides a foreign physician, at Paoing Fu on July 8. The Chinese General Li Ho Kah, who is now marching to Peking, has ordered his troops to kill all Christians. Already a French priest and between 2,000 and 3,000 natives have been killed by them.

BY RUNNER FROM PEKIN.

Japanese Consul Bears Ministers Were Alive July 19.

NEW YORK, July 29.—(3:20 a. m.)—A despatch to the "Herald" from Chefoo, Friday, via Shanghai, July 29, says:

"The Japanese Consul at Tientsin sent a runner on July 15 to Peking. On the 19th the runner left Peking, bringing a cipher telegram to the Japanese Government. It reads:

"We are defending ourselves against the Chinese very well, but now the attack has stopped.

"We will keep up to the last of the month, although it will be no easy task.

"The Japanese casualties are: Killed, Kozima, diplomatic attaché; captain and one student, and also a few marines; wounded, five or six; slightly wounded, very many."

"The Chefoo Consul says that nothing was written about the other Ministers."

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SEEKING TERMS OF PEACE.

Ministers Said to Be Held by Chinese as Hostages.

LONDON, July 29.—The Shanghai correspondent of the "Daily Express," telegraphing yesterday, says:

"A new imperial edict promulgated this evening urgently orders all Viceroy and provincial Governors to endeavor to negotiate peace with the powers whose Ministers are held as hostages pending the result of the overtures for the abandonment of hostilities against China."

INCLINED TO BE CREDULOUS.

Officials Regard the Chinese Student's Story as Important.

Government officials regard the despatch from Tientsin about the visit of a Chinese missionary student to Peking, as containing the most important information of an unofficial character that has been received for several weeks concerning conditions in the Chinese capital. They say that the student's story appears to be reliable. The fact that the student, although a Chinese, was entrusted by Missionary Fowler, and the apparent lack of motive on his part in practicing deceit which might have unfortunate results for him if his deception were discovered, leads to the above conclusion. But the officials have had too much experience in the past few weeks to commit themselves definitely to regard to any information brought by Chinese and their acceptance of the student's story is qualified.

The student's statement that an imperial edict was issued on July 18 commanding the Chinese to protect foreigners accords with the information received here through Chinese official sources of that Peking date. The only law found in his story, officials say, is his statement that the Boxers had ceased their attacks on the legations on July 14, while the Conger message, which was written on July 18, said that the British Legation, where the foreigners were, was under continuous fire from Chinese troops. But as one high official said yesterday:

"We have no positive knowledge that the Conger despatch was not an old one. The only assurance that it was written on July 18 was given by the Governor of Shantung. The Tong-hi-Yamen, in its message transmitting the Conger despatch, did not give it any date."

MR. WU ANXIOUS FOR NEWS.

Calls on Secretary Hay for Tidings From China.

Wu Tang-fing, the Chinese Minister, followed his Sunday custom of going to Secretary Hay's residence yesterday in search of news. He told the Secretary that he had not received a telegram and the Secretary said that he, too, was without advice from China. It is understood that there was nothing important said in the talk between Mr. Hay and Mr. Wu, their discussion of the situation being directed to an exchange of news. Mr. Wu, while showing traces of the anxiety under which he is laboring, retains his confidence in the statement from Chinese sources that the foreign Ministers in Peking have not been killed.

Secretary Long said that he had not received a despatch from Admiral Remey for two days. He went to his office yesterday morning to see if there was any news from China, but the only despatch he found there merely reported the departure of the training ship Buffalo from Hongkong to Taku, where she will distribute her 400 landmen among the ships of Admiral Remey's squadron.

Secretary Long is still inclined to take a hopeful view of the Peking situation, and expressed much interest in the Tientsin despatch about the Chinese student's story, which he said, placed an entirely different face on the matter from another press despatch.

BOER FORCES SCATTERED.

The British Entertain Hopes of Capturing De Wet.

PRETORIA, July 28.—A Kaffir, disguised as a woman, has been arrested as he was carrying letters to the Boers from Pretoria.

Part of General Hickman's column has gone westward to burn a farmhouse from which the Boers have been sniping the British.

A tight cordon is being drawn around Christian De Wet, south of the Vaal River. The British claim that there is every prospect of his early capture. General French has occupied Middleburg.

550 To Mt. Vernon and Return

And 500 to Alexandria and Return, at 7 p. m. Electric trains from 1:30 and 4 p. m.

Lumber Prices All Right Today at the

Prudery Center. Lowest bids at 6th & N. Y. ave.

BOTH OUTWITS ROBERTS

English General Returns to Pretoria Weary of the Chase.

Rigor of Winter on the Veld Causes Suffering to Both the British and Boers—Riden-Powell Again Begged, This Time at Rustenburg, by the Forces of General Delarey.

LONDON, July 29.—General Roberts has moved his headquarters back again to Pretoria. The reason assigned is the continued uncertainty of communications and the small number of Boers to the eastward.

Some reports, however, indicate that his advance was stopped owing to the failure to capture Commandant General Botha, who has once more eluded the British cavalry.

One correspondent ascribes this failure to General Buller being unable to co-operate, circumstances preventing his leaving the railway, but whatever the cause General Botha and his followers have again escaped.

Some of the English correspondents assert that Botha's men have been dispersed on the bushveld, starving, ragged, and bootless, and with their feet bleeding. The details of the British advance eastward make a picture of misery. The weather was intensely cold and wet and the roads were quagmires. A lieutenant and three men died from exposure. All the men suffered severely, though they were cheerful through it all. Horses, mules, and oxen died by the hundred from exhaustion and cold. The country through which the British passed was desolate and forsaken.

Time, it is declared, will rather increase than diminish the difficulties. Meanwhile the Boers are active west of the capital. Small parties are constantly moving and keeping the British occupied.

It has fallen to General Baden-Powell's lot to be again besieged, this time at Rustenburg, where General Delarey is holding him up. There is no indication, however, of his being in serious straits, though communication with Rustenburg is impossible, and Hickman's mounted infantry has returned to Pretoria because they found themselves too weak to dislodge Delarey. The latter has a strong force and occupies a good position.

The report that Christian De Wet's capture is inevitable is received here with much doubt. His achievements in the way of breaking through the British's so-called impenetrable lines are too fresh in everybody's memory to allow his capture to be looked upon as a foregone conclusion. At the same time, however, his position is apparently considerably more precarious than when he was among the hills of the Orange River Colony.

The capture of Piet De Wet and half a dozen Boer officials at Fouriesburg is a decided advantage to the British through the guns and wagons captured. The commandoes escaped. There are now about 6,000 Boers in the mountain fastnesses of Fouriesburg and its neighborhood, with great stores of cattle and a large number of wagons. They may escape. General Hunter, Paget, Rundle, and Clements, who are watching them, but as the British hold all the roads it is hardly possible that they can remove their wagons.

LARGE FORCE OF BOERS.

Hickman's Column in a Skirmish on the Crocodile River.

PRETORIA, July 27.—General Hickman's column found the Boers in force at the Crocodile River, twenty miles east of here. Owing to the swollen condition of the stream the British found it difficult to cross. The Boers tried to lure them to their showing small parties, the others remaining concealed. The plan did not work. General Hickman sheltered them and also used his pompano. At night the Boers attacked the British outposts, but the latter were alert and drove them back with a heavy rifle fire. The burghers' loss is said to have been considerable.

The leader of a Pretoria commando has been captured by the British east of Berdenpoort. He tried to escape, but was covered by six rifles at close quarters, whereupon he threw down his arms. He was on the opposite side of the river from those who held him, and a large number of his followers for the latter to cross over and get him. They held him, however, until a sergeant of Roberts' Horse, who knew a drift further down, came along. The sergeant did not use the lower drift, but swam his horse across the river, brought the prisoner back with him. Later it was found that the Boers were holding the prisoner in force.

Dr. Von Garnet, a Russian, who acted as medical officer to the British prisoners at Waterburg, has made a report to the chairman of the committee of British at Pretoria, who subscribed money for the assistance of the prisoners. He strongly condemns the inhumanity displayed toward the captives.

When he first took charge he found a number of victims of enteric fever lying on the bare ground. They had no blankets, only their worn uniforms, and were full of vermin. They had little food, and no medicine or attendants. Dr. Von Garnet was appalled by the sight. He immediately reported to the committee of British at Pretoria. It is believed that his report is unbiased. All the papers in connection with the prisoners' fund are being mailed to Lord Rochdale, of the London Red Cross Society.

The march of the main British army to Balmoral was practically unopposed. The cold weather made it hard for the men, and the rains rendered transportation difficult. It is evident that the Boers' tactics are to make raids and attack in small parties and to avoid pitched battles with large forces.

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TRYING TO CORNER DE WET.

Believed That President Steyn Is With the Boer General.

CAPE TOWN, July 29.—It is believed here that President Steyn is with Commandant Christian De Wet and it is also believed that their capture is inevitable. It is thought that with them in the hands of the British, peace negotiations will follow.

Mr. James G. Stowe, the American Consul General here, has started for Pretoria. It is understood that from Pretoria he will go to visit President Kruger. The object of his visit is unknown.

FRENCH AT MIDDLEBURG.

The British Occupy the Town Without Opposition.

LONDON, July 29.—General Roberts reports to the War Office that General French occupied Middleburg without opposition on Friday. His despatch contains a reply to the question asked him a few days ago by the War Office regarding the number of trains captured by the Boers, his previous despatch on the subject being indefinite as to whether one or two trains had been captured. He says that only one train was taken.

RATHBONE STILL IN JAIL.

Suspected Official Better Treated Than Ordinary Prisoners.

HAVANA, July 29.—E. G. Rathbone, ex-Director of Posts, who was arrested yesterday, has been allowed to remain in the Vivac instead of being removed to the Carcel, as in the case of ordinary prisoners. Senior Deservine, who is acting as his counsel, has been unable to obtain the necessary bail, but is doing what he can to raise the amount. He hopes to secure it tomorrow. A good many Americans have visited Rathbone since his arrest, among the number being General Lee.

QUIET REIGNS IN NEW ORLEANS

Charles' Body Buried Before Day-break to Prevent Trouble.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—Mayor Capdeville will discharge all the special police tomorrow. Today showed conclusively that there was no danger of further riots or trouble of any kind. The barrooms were securely closed. The negro churches were all open, and there were no arrests or outrages reported. The mayor will wait until tomorrow afternoon to see whether the negroes are interrupted in their work, and if there is no interference with them the special officers will be discharged.

The number of casualties to date follows: Thirteen killed, eight whites (all killed by Charles) and five negroes; thirty-one severely wounded, thirteen whites and eighteen negroes, and forty-four slightly wounded. All the wounded are likely to recover.

The body of Robert Charles was buried early this morning before daybreak, the authorities fearing that the burial might arouse more trouble if Charles were buried by daylight.

A MEXICAN MINE ON FIRE.

Many Employees Perish Among the Blazing Timbers.

AUSTIN, Tex., July 29.—A despatch from Monterrey, Mex., says:

"Fire broke out in one of the chambers of the La Paz mines at Matehuala, State of San Luis Potosi, and it spread so rapidly that many miners were entombed and perished. Eleven dead bodies have already been brought to the surface and many others are missing. The total casualties will probably number thirty. The mine was heavily timbered and when the fire started it burned with great fierceness. An effort was made to send down a rescuing party from the surface, but the terrific heat made it impossible.

"Ramon Gomez, foreman of a day shift employed in the mine, perished in an attempt to go down from the surface and save his comrades. The people of the mining camps are greatly excited over the local authorities telegraphed for a detachment of troops to aid in preserving order and in the search for the bodies of victims. The troops have arrived at Matamoros. The cause of the fire is not known. An official investigation has been ordered."

THE PRESIDENT'S QUIET DAY.

Rain Reduces the Number of Mr. McKinley's Visitors.

CANTON, Ohio, July 29.—Today was even more quiet than the usual Sunday at the house of the President. Rain fell during the greater part of the afternoon, keeping the members of the house held indoors and reducing the number of visitors, as well as the people who make a practice of walking or driving past the house out of mere curiosity.

This evening the President and Mrs. McKinley, Secretary Cortelyou, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lynch, and Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Barstow entertained an informal dinner party at the home of Judge and Mrs. Day. The President did not accept the invitation to drive to Massillon for morning services at the Episcopal Church, but instead went to the First M. E. Church in this city, of which he is a trustee. The Wheeling chair boys rendered special music.

Talks were given by Senator Fairbanks of Indiana. He is coming from Indianapolis to see the President, and while in this city will probably be the guest of Judge and Mrs. Day.

BURNING SHIP SINKS.

Clyde Liner Goes to the Bottom Off Camden, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—The steamship Goldsborough, of the Clyde Line, trading between New York and Philadelphia, was beached on the shore of Camden, opposite here tonight. She was on her way up the Delaware Bay this morning, when about 10 o'clock one of the crew noticed smoke coming from her hold. He notified Captain French, who immediately sent the pumps to work. The water seemed to make no impression on the fire and the hatches were battened down and the deck was pumped out. The captain determined to bring the Goldsborough to port if possible and her engines were working to their utmost capacity. She arrived off Camden at 7 o'clock with the fire just bursting through her deck in the rear.

When off Camden Captain French had the small boats dropped and sent men to work to open her hold. Talk work took about half an hour, and when the water began to pour into her the flames could be seen on deck. The crew of fifteen men got away safely and the vessel